REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,831.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		3 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

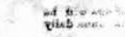
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P. Commander J. E. Withers, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 31st May 1877.

The PATNA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamer leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd May and on THURSDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 31st May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

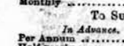
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



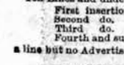
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 140 H.P., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 5 P.M.

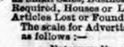
The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1877, at 2 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines / Without food.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain Geo. H. Reap, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,
2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

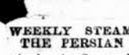
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES ORGENOA.



THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Capt. Thomas Collins, will sail on SATURDAY, the 9th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain Tregarthen, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino & S. S. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. ,, Naples	,, 600
Do. Naples	,, 470
Do. Genoa	,, 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for the Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for rest in tances, conveyance, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 9th May 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c) VENETIA	2726	460	C. J. Perfitt	1st June.
GEELONG	1855	250	C. Fraser	8th do.
(c) ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th do.
SUMATRA	2803	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(c) HYDASPES	2384	450	D. Rannoldson	29th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

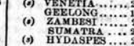
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 11th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PEKIN, (3,277 Tons and 600 H. P.), Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th May 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. C. Almond, 21st July, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th May 1877.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,817 Tons Register, Captain Charles Mann, is now loading and is expected to sail on or about the 10th June.

This splendid steamer has a large airy saloon, roomy and well ventilated Cabins, all handsomely fitted, also excellent Bath accommodation and affords a most desirable opportunity for passengers proceeding hotae.

For terms of passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
or to
KING, KING & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 19th May 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 28, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their room, Meadow Street,

2 Cases hardware assorted samples.
2 Cases pad-locks.
5 Bales grey shirtings.
3 Cases chintz.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HIGH CASTE ARAB AND AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Company have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of Government,

A very handsome high caste chesnut Arab horse.

Also,

A powerful Bay Australian Colt, goes well in harness.
A very handome silver white Arab horse, has been ridden and driven in harness, age about 6 years.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.
AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINE AND SUNDRIES.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, near Mahaluxmee Railway station, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, surplus stores of the Byculla refuge camp and hospital, such as medicines, pocket surgical case, clinicle thermometers, lints, extract of meat, carbolic disinfecting powder, flour, empty bottles and phial, quantity of county blankets, pillows, buckets, water tubs, large copper cooking pots, jugs, lanterns, burners, charpoys, tables, chairs, and sundry miscellaneous articles. Property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Millinery, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Cricket bats, Gold and Silver articles, &c., in Medows Street, No. 30, (opposite to the Bombay Paper Currency).

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., on each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the property of Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Sons, closing up their business, the same consisting of perfumery, Duke's bats and stumps gold and silver bangles, brooches, thimbles, crosses, hoops finger and watch key rings, pencil cases, gentlemen's, ladies' and children sola hats, silk ribbons, walkingsticks, silk umbrellas, Russia leather lady's bags and money purses, mother o'pearl card cases, and lady's companions, colored wool, best fancy chintz dresses, socks and stockings, lots of various children toys, few piece of white dhaka muslin, in bamboo rods, dorias, fine white book muslins, boots and shoes, cords and silk tassels, blackwood glassdoor cupboard, dressing tables, chairs, teakwood, show case, clocks, and fresh batch of lady's and gentlemen's white and coloured best French kid gloves in all sizes, will be sold in small lots of 3 pairs.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL,
COLABA.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,
LITTLE ETTA,
AND
Mr. JOHN MORRIS.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
THURSDAY, 31st MAY,
AND
FRIDAY, 1st JUNE, 1877.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON THE SECOND OCCASION.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 3 | SECOND CLASS....Rs. 2
THIRD CLASS, Re. 1.

SEE PROGRAMMES.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT THIS WEEK,
AT THE ABOVE THEATRE,
OF
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND VARIETY TROUPE.

Mr. JOHN MORRIS,
THE MARVELLOUS PROTEAN ENTERTAINER,
Will introduce
"THE FRIENDS HE MET."

LITTLE ETTA,
THE CHARMING YOUNG ACTRESS, VOCALIST & DANCER.
Will sing the Characteristic Pathetic Ballad,
OH! SAY YOU'LL NOT DRINK ANY MORE,
Changing immediately to
THE BUTTERFLY BEAU,
And will also appear in her
CHAMPION AMERICAN SAND JIG.

THE GIFTED VOCALISTS,
Messrs. NORVILLE, FERRELL, NORMAN, AND ARNOLD
IN
NEW BALLADS, SONGS, DUETS, TRIOS, AND CHORUSES.

DAVE CARSON
Will deliver his Humorous Lecture in defence of
WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

An Original production will be presented, entitled
MERRY IS THE MINSTRELS' LIFE,
Introducing a Burlesque Scene from
THE STRANGER.

Mr. J. B. FERRELL,
(The celebrated Alto from St. James's Hall, London,) will appear as
PRIMA DONNA ASSOLUTA,
In an Original Burlesque Sketch, entitled
AN OPERATIC REHEARSAL.

PRICES AS USUAL.—TICKETS AT SOUNDY & CO.'S.

THACKER & Co.

WAR MAPS.

	Rs.	a.
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S MAP : TURKEY IN EUROPE, from Keipert's Map of 1853, with additions. Scale 16 miles = 1 inch (nearly)	3	0
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S MAP : TURKEY IN EUROPE AND THE BLACK SEA, with the adjoining parts of Russia and Turkey in Asia. Scale 50 miles = 1 inch (nearly)	1	4

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
The English and their Monuments at Goa ; by Dr. J. Gerson DaCunha	1	0
Murchison's Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Liver, second edition	14	8
The Physical Basis of Mind, being the Second Series of Problems of Life and Mind ; by George Henry Lewes	11	4
The City of Sunshine, a Novel ; by Alexander Allardyce, 3 vols	18	0
Laws for the Regulation of Vice in England and other Countries ; by Sheldon Amos, M. A	12	8
Text-book for Officers at Schools of Musketry, 1877.	1	6
Science Lectures at South Kensington, Sound and Music ; by Dr. R. Stone. Kinamatic Models ; by Prof. Kennedy. The Absorption of Light ; by Prof. Stokes. Photography ; by Captain Abney. Technical Chemistry ; by Roscoe. Field Geology ; by Geikie. Steam Engine ; by Bramwell, each	0	8
Manchester Science Lectures.—What is the Earth Composed of ? by Prof. Roscoe. Why, the Earth's Chemistry is as it is ; by J. N. Lockyer, each	0	8
Sind Revisited, with notices of the Anglo-Indian Army, Railroads, Past, Present, and Future ; by Richard F. Burton. 2 Vols	16	8
A System of Medicine, Edited by J. Russell Reynolds, M.D., volume 4, containing Diseases of the Heart	14	4
A View of the Hindu Law as administered by the High Court of Judicature at Madras ; by J. H. Nelson, M. A., M. C. S.	6	0
Russia ; by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A., Fourth Edition, 2 vols	16	8
Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life, Travel and Exploration ; by W. B. Lord and T. Baines, profusely Illustrated	21	0
The Leopold Shakespere, from the Text of Prof. Delius and an introduction by F. L. Furnivall. Illustrated	7	8
Historical Dramas ; by Tom. Taylor, M. A	5	4
Christianity and Islam, The Bible and the Koran ; by Rev. W. R. W. Stephens	3	12
The Cottage Hospital : its origin, progress, management and work ; by H. C. Burdett	5	4
The Endemic Diseases of Tropical Climates with their Treatment ; by Dr. J. Sullivan	4	4
Seonee, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range, a tale of Indian adventure ; by E. A. Sterndale, F. R. G. S. Illustrated by the Author	14	8
A Manual of Rules, Tables, and Data for Mechanical Engineers based on the most recent investigations ; by Daniel K. Clark, fully illustrated	17	4
The Law of Mortgage, and other Securities upon property ; by W. R. Fisher, Barrister, Third Edition, 2 vols	41	4
Outlines of Landed Estates management ; by Robert Scott Burn. Illustrated	2	8
Transactions of the Second Session of the International Congress of Orientalists, 1874, edited by R. K. Douglas	14	8
Short Studies on Great Subjects ; by James Anthony Froude, M. A., Third Series, 1877	8	4
Animal Nutrition, Comprising the Preparation, Composition, Uses, and Value ; by P. L. Simmonds. Illustrated	5	4
The Poetical Works of Beha-ed-din Zoheir, of Egypt, with Metrical English Translation, Notes, and Introduction ; by Professor E. H. Palmer, M. A. Vols. 1 and 2. Text and Translation, quarto, cloth.	21	0
History of Nepal, Translated from the Parvatiya ; by Daniel Wright, M.A., M.D., with an Introductory Sketch of the Country and people of Nepal, Illustrated	14	8
Bright's English History for Public Schools. Period III. Constitutional Monarchy, 1689-1857	5	4
Chaucer's Man of Lawe. Edited by W.W. Skeat, M.A.	3	4
Earle's Anglo-Saxon for Beginners	1	12
Macaulay's Lord Clive. Edited and Annotated by H. C. Bowen, M. A.	1	12
Hardwick's Complete Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and House of Commons, 1877	3	12
Joan, a Tale ; by Rodha Broughton, 2 vols	22	0
Fownes' Manual of Chemistry, vol. 1, Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, 12th edition	10	8
Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence ; by Joseph Story, LL.D. Twelfth Edition, carefully revised, with Notes and now Cases added ; by J. W. Perry, 2 vols., 1877	52	0
All the Year Round, Vol. XVII, just out	4	0
Gesta Romanorum ; or entertaining Moral Stories. Translated by the Rev. Charles Swan	3	12
The History of the Rifle Brigade, formerly the 95th ; by Sir William H. Cope, with maps and plans	16	8
Natural Philosophy for Beginners ; by L. Toddhunter, part 1, Solid and Fluid Bodies	2	8
A Nile Novel ; by George Fleming, 2 vols	14	8
Guizot's History of England, translated by Mary Thomas, Illustrated, vol. 1	16	8
Brunton's Tables of Materia Medica	7	8
Lockwood's Builders' and Contractors' Price Book. 1877	2	12
Punch, July to December 1876, 2 vols	12	0
Aunt Charlotte's Stories of Roman History ; by Miss Yonge	4	4
The Sahyádri-Khanda of the Skanda Purana, the Sanskrit Text ; by J. Gerson da Cunha	4	0
History of the Bengal Artillery ; by Major R. W. Stubbs, 2 vols., with Maps and Illustrations	22	0
The Elements of Field-Artillery, designed for the use of Infantry and Cavalry Officers ; by Captain Henry Knollys	5	4
Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage, 1877	22	0
The Practical Gold-Worker ; by G. E. Gee	5	4
The World of Comets ; by Amedee Guillemin, Translated and Edited by James Glaisher, F. R.S. Profusely Illustrated	22	0
An Introduction to the Theory of Electricity ; by Linnæus Gilman Morrison	6	0
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DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non conductor of heat.

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Waterproof Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, most useful for the Districts	25	0
Umbrellas { Best Brown Silk from / ,, ,, ,, Ladies / Useful and Strong Alpaca	30 / 11 / 9	0 / 8 / 8

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The "Polo," Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, very narrow Brim	9	8
The "Derby," do. do. do.	9	8
The "Edinburgh," Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Wide Brim	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Black Stiff Felt, High flat Crown	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Drab do. do.	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Light Brown do. do.	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Dark Brow do. do.	9	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Black Felt Spring, Brim, Medium Height	8	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Drab Felt Spring, Brim, Medium Height	9	8
The "Geneva" Soft, Light Brown Felt Spring, Brim, High Round Crown	9	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Blak Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crow	8	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Drab Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crown	9	8

TRAVELLING HATS.

Scarborough, Blak and Drab, Soft Felt throughout a good Travelling Hat	8	8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	5	0
Tweed Turbans, do. do.	3	8
Black Velvet Turbans, Lined Silk	5	0
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk, (Boy Flips)	5	0
Seal Skin Turbans, Lined Silk	7	8
Do. Caps (Boy Flips)	8	8
Scotch Caps, Glengarry, Lined Silk	5	8
Clerical, Black Felt, wide Brims	8	8
The Terai, now so much worn	18	8

REGULATION HELMETS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Cork on Felt, covered White Drill	15	8
Extra Quality Cork on Felt, covered White Drill, best quality, made thoroughly Flexible	22	0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for the above Hunting or Shooting Shape, covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	15	8
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	15	8
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Fitted with Patent easy Inner Band with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	20	0
Drab Felt Helmet, very light for morning wear	13	8
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LADIES' SUN HATS.

The "Alpine," Drab, Wide brim and well ventilated	13	8
The "Princess," Fine

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 29TH MAY 1877.

Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 95¼ and French Rentes at 104½, showing that in commercial circles a favourable view of the political situation is still entertained.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported steady, and the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm, the sales being 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but arrivals were higher. Good Dhollera with the F G F clause, May shipment, Cape, being quoted at 5 5-16d. and Good Omra at 5¼ per lb. Imports into Liverpool have been on a reduced scale during the past few days, but with a stock of nearly 1,200,000 bales on the spot, there is little room for an immediate advance of any importance.

The New York telegram of yesterday's date quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents., a decline of ⅛, and August shipment at 11 3-16, a decline of 3-16 cent. per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
This week			
Last week			
Two days' Receipts...	1,000	3,000	4,000
Three days' do.	2,000	4,000	5,500
Total since 1st Sep.	3,876,000	...	4,011,900
			3,387,000

Coffee in London yesterday was unchanged, as also Cocoanut Oil. Reuter latterly has stopped quoting Seeds, just at the time when the information would have been of value, nor is Wheat quoted regularly, although it affords perhaps a better guide to public feeling in England than any other article of produce. The latest private advices respecting it are dull in the extreme, and prices seem to be rapidly losing the previous advance.

Bar Silver remains at 53⅝d. per oz., but private advices add weak with no buyers.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning with a weaker tendency at a partial decline of 1/16d., and owing to the announcement respecting Council drafts, which we alluded to yesterday, it was generally anticipated that rates would give way materially. In the course of the day, however, a firmer feeling became apparent, in consequent on stronger advices from Calcutta and China, and we close at about yesterday's figures. For the time being it is not improbable that these influences may be sufficient to support the market, but judging from the appearance of things here any such firmness is only likely to be temporary, and most people seem of opinion that we shall see the rupee down to the neighbourhood of 1s. 3d. at no distant date. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8⅝d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 d.	,,

On Calcutta business has been done in demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the quotation remains at 1 per cent. discount.

Government Paper continues fairly firm, but we do not hear of any transactions of importance. We quote —Fours and Four-and-a-half, Rs. 98 to 98½ Five-and-a-half, Rs. 102½.

The Shares Market generally is quiet with only a moderate business passing. Banks and Land Companies are unaltered, and in Press shares the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil's. Spinning and Weaving Companies are irregular. There is an advance of Rs. 15 in Flemings and Hydrabad, Rs 20 in Prince of Wales and Rs. 5 in Khandesh Spinning and National, while we quote a decline of Rs. 50 in Alfred Mills, Rs. 25 in Bhownugger Mills and Rs. 5 per share in Bombay United, Hindustan and Jewraj Balloo.

Cotton is irregular and difficult to quote. For odd lots to cover May shipment fancy prices have been paid, but for delivery next month there are sellers at an advance of Rs. 1 per candy on previous rates. Transactions for export have been small and the season may be considered as virtually at an end. The receipts yesterday were 7,834 bales, making a total of 19,164 bales for the four days. Quotations as near as can be given are :—

Good Dhollera	Ready.....	Rs. 190 per candy	F. P.
F G. F. do.	,, ...	180 ,,	,,
G F. do.	,, ...	175 ,,	,,
Good Omra.	,, ...	182 ,,	,,
F G. F. do.	,, ...	179 ,,	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	174 ,,	,,

Seeds and Wheat are quiet but unchanged.

Freights by steamer are a trifle firmer, £1-15 having to-day been done for Liverpool, ready, and £1-17-6 forward shipment.

Sailing ship tonnage is in excess of current requirements and for Liverpool iron vessels are offering at £1-17-6 per ton.

Piece Goods continue quiet in the extreme and both from first hands and the bazaar business is quite of a retail character.

Coals are decidedly firmer. There are buyers of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 20 per ton via Cape, but no sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nom'l Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	112 xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	493
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	703½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	110
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,401
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	925
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	410
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60 do.	720
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.a.	450
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
B nach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	620
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	800	300	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,200 xd.
Hemraj Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	410
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	330
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	330
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	460
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	650

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	960
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	570
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,070
Alfred Mills Co.....	256	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125 p.a	2,380
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.a.	1,575
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,000	120	all	10 p.a*	140
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	870
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1 00
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	680
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,070
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,200	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,180
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a.	1,295
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,135
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	600	..	939
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.a*	1,045 xd.
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,245
K. Mucunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	970 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1010
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,340
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	47½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Muncherjee Pestonjee..	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.a*	1,870
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,375
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	315
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	985
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	939
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.a*	1224
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,265
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	900
Soundrdas Spinning	660	1,000	all	50 p.a.	980
Do do. ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1005
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	all	..	675

*For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218 3 0	5 p. c.	272
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	13 0 14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6 5 7 5	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 18 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£10	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£10	13 5 5 15	do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	2 p.c.	1,940
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	12½ p.c.	57½
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p.a.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. a.	275
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Build'ngs Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	25
Trencher and Co.	1,200	500	all	11 p. ct	435 xd.
Vegna Patent Slip Co...	3,000	250	all	6 p.	33

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The S. S. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and forty-five deck passengers.

The S. S. Perhwan, 51 tons, Captain J. E. Gammon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and thirty-six deck passengers.

The S. S. Corun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. T. W. Young, Mr. Britto, one gentleman and one hundred and eighty-six deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's S. S. Lombardy, 2,750 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with China mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Jardine, Mr. Mayhew, and Mr. and Mrs. Sympson, child and ayah.

The Anchor Line S. S. Macedonia, 1,452 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, (April 2nd) via Gibraltar, Port Said via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. Hyde and child, and Mrs. Denny.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	Lomberdy (s)	Hall	Shanghai, April 22.
	Chilters (s)	Briscoe	Gibraltar, April 18.
	Macedonia (s).....	Laird	Glasgow April 2.
	Corun (s)	Baker	Carwar, May 27.
	Perhwan (s)	Gammon	Goa, May 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination s.
29	Pearl (s)	McGregor	Bhownugur.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee.
	Mornington	Robert	Bassein.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Corun, for Coast and Carwar.
Ship M A Evans, to Calcutta.
Ship Serica, to Falmouth.
Steamer Macedonia, for Liverpool.
Steamer Bellona, to Calcutta.
Ship Jalawar, to Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 29.

From Liverpool.

Craigforth s—3 packages earthenware and cotton wicks, and 49 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee.
B Ilora s—7 casks tallow, M radaily Goolamally.
Scilly s—2 packages hardware, J Wajee Issjee.
India s—10 barrels hams, C awford and Co.
Victoria s—186 bundles sheet iron, Nuthoo Lalljee.
Propontis s—319 bundles sheet iron, Nuthoo Lalljee.

From London.

Guy Mannering s—16 casks paint of sort, Nuzerally Sumsoodin
Stockbridge—4 cases Glassware, Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co; 13 bales printing papers, "Times of India."
Tytlbourne—15 cases cheese, A K Ibrahimjally.
Craigforth s—19 casks white paint, J M Meeks; 200 drums linseed oil and 4 casks zinc paint, Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit; 345 cases window glass, Ezzulally Moosabhoy; 28 casks beer, W Watson and Co; 35 kegs iron nails, Mackay Esmailjee; 20 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 40 cases playing cards, John S Elmore and Co; 5 cases foolscape paper, Hajee Ahmed Hajee Sulleman; 25 cases hardware, 3 cases hams, 8 cases bacon and 6 cases cheese, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey; 50 cases copper sheets, and 55 cases yellow metal sheets, Framjee Eduljee and Co; 12 packages hardware, 3 casks white paint and 1 cask paint of sorts, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 50 cases candlecoalgne, and 6 cases blacklead pencils, H Clason and Co; 2 cases copal varnish, Hugh D Fisher and Co.
Surat s—6 cases tablesalt, Curseejee and Eduljee.
Moozaffer s—20 cases foolscappaper, the Agra Bank.
Thibet s—26 cases oilmanstore 1 case leaves sugar and 2 cases, candles and oilmanstore, Jewanjee Eduljee and sons.

From Marseilles.

Cathay s—2 cases saffron, L Narayen and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—250 cases brandy, Jewanjee Ruttonjee's sons; 436 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 29.

For Liverpool.

Helen Scott s—250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 91 bales cotton, Rowjee Currunsey and Co; 50 bales wool, Gooldass Toolseedass.
Ellen Bates—135 bales cotton, Gordhundass Kunchordass.
Victoria Cross—55 bales wool, Dyal Morarjee.
Guy Mannering s—625 cwts rags, Mackay Dharsey.
Knight Companion—500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 50 bales wool, Gooldass Toolseedass.
T Macfellen—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Hutton s—5,599 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 345 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co; 320½ cwts myrabollams, Jetha P rahotum; 25 cwts horns, Allarakhiabhoy Sazon; 2 cases shawls, Sallaymahamd Goolamhoosein; 36 bales wool, Nundram Bhograt; 40 bales wool, Jethanund Cheelaram; 15 bales cotton, Jewraj Narrayen; 28 bal s cotton, and 95 bales rags Cuttoo Topun; 50 bales cotton, and 40 bales rags, Gooldass Cullidas; 110 bales hemp, Jetha Purootum.
India s—1,290 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 462½ cwts linseed, and 1,050 cwts rapeseed, H Clason and Co; 6484 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
City of Baltimore s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

For London.

Cartvale—13 bales hides, Peerbhoy Assur; 10 bales hides, Nemeskh Ganjee.
Venetia s—4 cases fishmaws, Meerally Nuthoo; 36 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 705 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 21 cases oilbaum, N Goolamhoosein.

For Trieste.

Tebe s—300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 225 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Geelong s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Naples.

India s—2 bales hides, Ewart, Latham and Co.

For Venice.

Tebe s—50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Havre.

Algonquin—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
City of Boston—98 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 55 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo.

For Bremerhaven.

Peter Denny—200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—1,984 cwts linseed, and 450 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

For Genoa.

India s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Falmouth.

Serica—24,827 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, May 28th 1877.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 15 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·812
Temperature of the Air.....	86·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·9
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·703
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9 p.m.).....	91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	81·7
General Direction of wind	W. WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	188

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 27.

Woodhouse, Major, Bombay 11th Regt, on leave.

May 28.

Balfe, Lieut, Bombay 12th Regt N I, on duty, from Mhow.
Doveton, Capt, Bombay R E, on duty, from Allahabad.

May 29.

Maunsell, Col, Bengal R E, from leave, from Europe.

DEPARTURES.—May 28.

Norton, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to Aden.

May 29.

Doveton, Capt, Bombay R E, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Woodhouse, Major, Bombay 11th Regt, from leave, to Bhooj.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 26.)

Mr George William Jarbo, Asst Surveyor, leave for three months from the 23rd April 1877.

Mr E Hyde, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on special duty, is transferred to the Lower Scinde Dist, and posted to the Sehwan Division.

Capt A C Bigg Wither, Ex Engr, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr J F Cockburn, Ex Engr, is granted three months' privilege leave.

The following posting has been made by Suptdg Engr, Lower Scinde Dist :—Mr R Sivewright, Asst Engr, to Office of Suptdg Engr.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, May 24.)

Mr W E Furser, Settlement Officer, Rohtak, is appointed Settlement Officer, Jhelum.

Mr H C Fanshawe, Offg Asst Settlement, Officer, Mooltan, is appointed to the charge of the Rohtak Settlement.

The Hon the Lieut Govr is pleased to make the following promotions in the Settlement Dept:—

Capt E G G Hamilton, Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to be Settlement Officer, 1st grade. Mr W E Furser, Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to be Settlement Officer, 2nd grade. Mr F C Channing, Asst Settlement Officer, to be settlement Officer, 3rd grade.

Mr D C J Ibbetson, Asst Settlement Officer, to be Settlement Officer, 3rd grade.

The services of Mr A M B Irwin, Asst Comsr, Sialkot, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept, for employment in British Burma.

The services of Col R Young, R E, late Comsr and Supdt of the Lahore Division, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Military Dept.

Surgn J O'Neill 32nd N I, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Amritsar.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 1	5-30 P.M....	6-30 P.M.
Carrachee	,, 2	3-0 A.M. ...	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, May 30		1-0 P.M. ...	2-0 P.M.
China	June 11	3-0 P.M. ...	No after
Australia	,, 23	3-0 P.M. ...	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 27	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 1	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that on and after the 1st June next, the Overland Mail to the ports of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington *Late* Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave as under :—

	5 P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	June 1	Friday	June 15
,, ...	,, 8	,, ...	,, 22

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet, or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.
Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. As. Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday.....	June 11	Monday	June 25

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Friday ..... June

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office has been established at the Bores Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Paper, can be for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 MOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona. Uran and Panvel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.

Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

	Rs. a. p
Price—To Subscribers to this Journal...	0 4 0
To Non-Subscribers	1 0 0
Mounted on Cloth	8 As. extra.
,, ,, with Rollers.	10 ,,

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

Johnson—May 10th, at Rangoon, the wife of Mr. G. E. Johnson, of a daughter.
Luard—May 24th, at Simla, the wife of Major F. P. Luard, Bengal St. Corps, of a son (God's Mercy Ernest).
Maughan—May 11th, at Sadawarra, the wife of J. A. Maughan, Esq., M. S., Manager Nursutta Coal and Iron Company's Collieries, prematurely of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

Cotton—May 24th, at Calcutta, Alice the infant daughter and only child of the late C. V. S. Cotton, Esq., Assistant Engineer, aged 9 months.
Cleland-Henderson—May 23rd, at Coonoor, William Charles, son of Major Cleland-Henderson, aged 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1877.

A recent police case in Madras seems to have excited considerable interest among the educationists of the benighted Presidency. The circumstances, which have already been detailed in our columns, may be summed up as consisting in a castigation administered by an assistant master, to a pupil, of the Doveton College, a letter addressed to the assailant by the brother and solicitor of the injured youth, and a heavy fine inflicted on the writer for "defamation and intentional insult." If we mistake not, this is not by any means the first case, arising out of the exercise of school discipline, which has come before the Madras magistrates, with results generally unfavourable to those pupils and parents who object to corporal punishment. Nor are instances wanting in the educational history of our own Presidency of similar differences of opinion between teacher and pupil, sometimes resulting in legal proceedings, but generally "settled out of Court." We remember a case which occurred not very long ago in one of the most enlightened of our mofussil towns. A slight punishment inflicted by a European headmaster on a Brahmin youth was followed forthwith by the delivery at the house of the offender of a notice, demanding a full public apology within three hours, on pain of every imaginable legal penalty, and by the exhibition, on every lamp-post and dead wall in the city, of a printed placard, calling attention to the magnitude of the crime which had been committed. No apology was tendered, and no legal proceedings ensued; but the insult to caste prejudice, involved in the infliction of a thoroughly deserved flogging on the sacred back of a twice-born, formed the text of a series of abusive articles in a native print, and created quite a teapot storm in native society. Many similar instances might be taken from the experience of European teachers in the mofussil, where the native motto, "Touch me not," is more generally received and acted on than in our favoured city. A glance at the principles involved in a case, which is free from all complications arising out of race antipathies, may, therefore, be of use to those parents, whether native or European, who are disposed to resent the chastisement of their children by a teacher as an insult to their own dignity, and may furnish an example of the special difficulties connected with the management of European schools in India.

A discussion of the relative value of different modes of school punishment would evidently be out of place here. Suffice it to say that the traditions of the scholastic profession assign to corporal punishments an important place among those remedial agencies which the schoolmaster may lawfully use. The experience of three thousand years has not belied the truth of the reiterated aphorism of the inspired moralist that "he that spareth the rod, hateth the child." The spurious philanthropy which would substitute for the wholesome correction of the cane the horrors of solitary confinement, or any of those degrading and ignominious penalties which leave an indelible impress on youthful character, is sternly condemned by those who have carefully studied the ends and methods of school discipline; and flagellations, varying in amount from the harmless "pandy" of the dame's school to the sound "flogging" of Eton or Rugby, are found to be, when cautiously and wisely administered, at once the safest and surest correctives of youthful folly. He must be an ill-conditioned and surly youth who, when convicted of a breach of rule, chafes under the punishment attached to it; and there must be something grievously wrong in the home-training which teaches him to think that disobedience and immorality are less shameful than the bodily suffering which follows them. The one great advantage of the public schools of England, which, in the opinion of their admirers, compensates for their many admitted defects, is the healthy moral feeling which supports the authorities in the administration of justice, which enables a master to inflict punishment, and a pupil to receive it, with thorough and hearty mutual respect, and without the slightest feeling of resentment on either side, and which would treat the boy who feared to receive the reward due to his deeds as a cowardly poltroon, unfit to associate with gentlemen. Of course, there are brutes and idiots among schoolmasters, as there are in every profession; but a parent is bound to ascertain, before sending his child to school, that the master is neither an idiot nor a brute. We question, moreover, whether the tyrant, who abuses the power entrusted to him, is a greater disgrace to his profession than the quack who panders to a mistaken estimate of personal rights, and increases tenfold the difficulties of legitimate and conscientious practitioners by persistent advertisements of the parental tenderness of his rule, and of the celestial happiness of an establishment where "no corporal punishment is inflicted." It is, however, specially with the legal aspects of school punishments that we are at present concerned; and we may take it as established, by precedents innumerable, that no European magistrate, and no native magistrate with any knowledge of European customs, would for a moment entertain a complaint made against a master by pupil or parent, unless it were based on some pretension of cruelty or brutality. The sensible and manly utterances of the magistrate before whom Mr Wilson's case was tried may be regarded as expressing the sentiment of English law, so far as cases of alleged assault of this peculiar kind are concerned. His judgment has also the incidental merit of being an exceedingly clear and able statement of the law of defamation, and of the collateral subject of legal insult, as affirmed and explained by the Indian Penal Code. It is no less remarkable for what it does not, than for what it does, say. The wide region of debatable ground which surrounds the case is wisely avoided. We believe we are justified in saying that the consensus of opinion, among schoolmasters themselves as well as outside the profession, is decidedly opposed, for obvious reasons, to the infliction of corporal punishment by any but the recognised and responsible head of an institution. We may have our own opinion, moreover, as to the adequacy of the punishment inflicted on the boy to the offence committed by him, and as to the evidence of due care and tact on the part of the teacher. But even supposing that our verdict on these points were one of unqualified disapproval, we do not, by expressing it, so much as touch the vital principles involved in the case, as explained by the Court. These principles seem to be, that a parent by sending his child to a school where punishment of this kind is inflicted virtually consents to the right of the master to administer it; that the teacher, not the magistrate, is entitled to judge as to the nature and amount of the punishment to be inflicted; that even errors of judgment on the part of the schoolmaster are not subject to review or correction by a magistrate, provided that he is not guilty of punishing cruelly or brutally; and that not even the humorous plea of the defendant in this case, that his letter was written "to prevent the school from falling off, or suffering in its status," can be held to justify the application, to a member of an honourable and difficult profession, and one who seems, on personal grounds, deserving of the encomium which the magistrate pronounces upon his conduct, of language which, to quote Major Weldon's vigorous denunciation, "is an ingenious combination of everything (short of blasphemy and sedition) which goes to make a criminal "libel."

The alleged inefficiency of European and Eurasian schools in this country is the subject of frequent complaint among those classes for whose benefit they have been established. Does not the case which we have been considering suggest a few pleas in mitigation of the existing condition of affairs, by indicating a state of feeling which, we have reason to believe, is not confined to any one part of the country? The matter is thus pithily put by the magistrate: "I am disposed to think that "the letter, though signed by Mr. Dunhill, the "solicitor, really emanated from Mr. Dunhill "the brother; and that the true grievance was "not that there had been any cruel or brutal "treatment of the boy but that a subordinate "teacher should presume to lay hands on a "member of the family. . . . . There "appears to be some confusion of ideas, "requiring correction, as to whether the "subordination alluded to is that of the under-"masters to the head of the institution, or to "the young gentleman attending the school." This bumptious over-sensitiveness on the part of the parents and relatives of pupils is, however, not the only obstacle which they create to the success of the institutions which they honour with their patronage. There is, perhaps, no subject on which men have such decided views as on the education of their children. The parent with a grievance is a terrible being to encounter, even in general society; and the teacher whose work it is to humour every whim, however eccentric, and to unite, in his system of instruction and discipline, opinions and methods diametrically opposite, has assigned to him a truly Herculean task. In this respect, the master of a European school differs from his more fortunate brethren whose work lies among natives, and who are saved from the intolerant criticism of sciolists and *doctrinaires*. It must be remembered, too, that the material on which he has to work is generally, owing to the enervating effects of climate and other causes, intellectually and physically inferior to those better classes of native society from which the pupils of our Government high schools are usually drawn. And, last but not least in this list of extenuating circumstances, may be mentioned the fact that most European schools in this country are under the immediate control of Societies or Boards, whose members belong to one of three classes—being either worthy and amiable men with no practical Knowledge of educational

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR R. TEMPLE IN GUZERAT.

AHMEDABAD, MAY 29.

The Governor and party arrived at Wudwan at 3 p. m. yesterday (Monday). The Governor went over the native town and civil station, left Wudwan at 7 a. m. to-day, inspected the salt works at Kharagora, went some miles over sidings on Runn of Kutch, arrived here at three p. m. To-night he goes by special train to Pallee on new branch of the Baroda Railway towards Malwa. Sir Richard will be at Broach to-morrow evening and on Thursday morning in Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Russian Ambassador to the Court at Berlin and the Russian Ambassador to the Court at Vienna have both gone to St. Petersburg.

ALLEGED RECAPTURE OF ARDAHAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 28.

The Porte has received information from Asia Minor, which states that Ardahan has been recaptured from the Russians by Turkish troops.

THE ROUMANIAN ARMY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 29.

The Roumanian Army is concentrated in Little Wallachia and remains on the defensive.

THE SOFTAS.

Arrests of Softas continue to be made here and several of the ringleaders have been punished.

GREECE.

A demonstration has been made at Athens, urging the election of a strong Ministry and the necessity for military preparations.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 29.

A circular from the Duke de Broglie (President of the Council of Ministers) has been issued in which he requests legal authority to repress the attacks of the Radicals and curb the license of the Press. Fresh wholesale changes are being made in the French Prefectorial administration.

RESIGNATION OF THE GREEK MINISTRY.

ATHENS, MAY 28.

The Greek Ministry has resigned.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Bombay heavy mails of the 30th ultimo via Southampton were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, MAY 28, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	4 11-16.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
8 per cent. Consols for account	95½.
5 per cent French Rents, 1872	104¾.
Bar Silver	53½.
Arrivals.—Peshawur and Naples.	

LINE REPORT.—MAY 29.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement...Rs. 12 } (Indian postage free.)

Single Copy ... .Annas 4

We hear from Quetta, that the rumour which was prevalent in Kurrachee lately, to the effect that the Khan of Khelat had been murdered by his son, was entirely without foundation. The son is only twelve years of age, and he and his father are on excellent terms.

We have already stated that the question of the *status* of the Indian Judges will be formally raised in Parliament. The *Statesman* now says "that Sir Henry James will move in the matter in the Lower House, and Chief Justice Coleridge in the House of Lords. We regret the prolongation of the quarrel, but as the question has now been formally raised, it must be settled once for all. That Parliament will sustain the action of Lord Salisbury is simply incredible."

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that there has been rain all over Ahmednugger although it fell very partially. Some villages have had more than an inch, and others, a few miles off, none at all. There has not been enough to affect the sowing of crops in most parts, but it has made the weather very *cold* in the mornings and cool all day. Numbers of cattle have died, but not many of those which are used for ploughing. It must be trying weather for the people on the works. The people are universally grateful to Government, and speak of the Sirkar, spontaneously as having saved their lives. They even go out of their way to speak thankfully of the measures taken to relieve them, and many of those who are comparatively well off speak in the same way. They quite recognise that in keeping them alive Government has done all that could be expected and more, and say there never was such a Sirkar. Whether this feeling will last when the pressure is over is another question, but we think the present generation will remember it in spite of the Brahmin papers.

EXCAVATIONS have been opened out and embankments are being made about a quarter of a mile from the Bellary station, and again at about 40 miles from Bellary, the object of which is to form a branch railway. Hubli, where the terminus is to be at present, is the chief village in the Dharwar state, a cotton producing country, and is the place where the produce of the land is exported. Several cotton pressing factories have been started there of late, and the only mode of conveying the cotton to the seaports for shipment to England is by carts to the Bellary railway station and thence by rail to Madras or Bombay. After having got the cotton on boardship and the expenses incurred in carting the work down the 80 or 100 miles of country, and the loss by the weather (which is generally the greatest loss), are deducted from the price received for the cotton, it is found that the profits are very small, and the factories are hardly paying in consequence. The only means of developing the trade, therefore, is by running a branch line from the Bellary station up to the Dharwar state. This object, and finding employment for the masses of people of the famine districts, are the chief objects in laying the rails.

THE local Town Council yesterday resolved that the working of the Desiccating Machine—which has so exercised the feelings of the inhabitants of Camateepoora district during several months past—shall be stopped, and requested the Acting Executive Engineer to inquire and report as to a suitable site to which the machine may be removed. The position desired appears to be one within easy reach of the night-soil depots in the town, and yet so far from any inhabited neighbourhood that the very offensive odour it creates may not be a nuisance to any one. Perhaps Butchers' Island or Hog Island might be the most suitable place.

THE *Pioneer* has the following ridiculous paragraph about a prince of the royal family of Afghanistan who has had the address to make a little money out of both Russia and England. Iskander Khan's sword may be worth something, but only to the side he fights against:—"Son of Shere Ali's nephews is off to the war, to offer his sword to the Sultan. Iskander Khan, son of Sultan Ahmed Khan of Herat, and grandson, by his mother, of old Dost Mahomet Khan, has seen a good deal of the world; and is as likely as not to play an important part in Central Asia. Afghan fillibuster, free lance in the service of Usbeg chieftains fighting for the Russians at the battle of Samarcand, a sub-colonel in the army of Turkestan, an idle and discontented hussar in the Czarina's Life Guards, the *protégé* of the India Office, and the lion of one or two London drawing-rooms, Iskander Khan is now off to fight his old protectors, and for all we know may win back for himself, some of these days, his father's dominions. He has an old quarrel to settle with the Russians. His fellow officers never treated him as one of themselves, and the Afghan Sirdar hated them for it. By way of revenge he construed a refusal to give one of his followers the Order of Merit into an insult; he challenged a superior officer, and the challenge being declined, swore to chastise him. Iskander Khan was accordingly put under arrest, resigned his appointment and retired to England, where the India Office gave him a small allowance,—£4,000 a year says Terentyeff; but this is a large exaggeration. Iskander Khan says Sir Henry Rawlinson (in 1874), "is a young man of considerable abilities and force of character, and may yet play a not unimportant part in the area of Afghan politics." He speaks French, Russian and English perfectly; knows more about the intrigues that go on in Central Asia and about the strength of the Russians there than most men; and, lastly, he has proved himself a good soldier.

THE latest news from Acheen is of a character very favourable to the Dutch. An expedition to capture the plunderers of a Chinese vessel, attacked Lohong on the 16th April, captured seven stockades, and eventually the Achinese Chiefs engaged, with the exception of one, surrendered. Since then no further engagements have taken place and all is reported quiet. The Dutch troops are being moved from place to place in the country, and no opposition is being offered.

ON Monday last we published a letter of the Rev. A. Fennell, a retired Chaplain, settled at Mercara, complaining of the excessive punishment awarded to a faithful servant of his for mildly resisting the execution of what he thought was an informal decree of the local court. An appeal was entered in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. J. D. Gordon, who has issued the following order in the case:—

Mercara, 21st May 1877.

The prisoner has been convicted by the 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg (Captain Magrath) of an offence under Section 183 I. P. C., and has been sentenced to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. On a perusal of the record and a consideration of the circumstances of the case, there appears to be no reason to doubt the commission of the offence of which the prisoner has been convicted. It seems clear, as the Magistrate has found upon the evidence before him, that the prisoner did resist the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant, and it is equally clear that he so acted having reason to believe that the party resisted was a public servant acting as such. The offence of which the prisoner has been convicted is not of a trivial nature, and it is doubtless necessary to visit with prompt punishment every attempt to show contempt for or to obstruct the due execution of the process of the Courts. At the same time I am of opinion that, in the absence of any special circumstances of aggravation (the Magistrate has not placed any such on record), a less severe punishment than that inflicted would have satisfied the requirements of the case. Having regard to all the circumstances, and to the fact that the prisoner has undergone two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, I direct that the remainder of the sentence be remitted and prisoner discharged.

AN interesting incident of news for the cremationists reaches us from Singapore. The remains of the Italian General Nino Bixio, Garibaldi's able Lieutenant in the last Italian revolution, who died of cholera at Acheen in December, 1873, while in command of the Italian mercantile steamer Maddaloni, have been cremated. The remains were recovered with much trouble by the Dutch authorities, and handed over with military honours the other day at Batavia, to the Italian man-of-war Christoforo Colombo, Captain Count Canevaro, in order that they might be takenhome for interment in Italian soil. The deceased General having however, died of choleras, the sanitary and quarantine regulations of Italy presented a difficulty, and to get over this difficulty it was resolved that the remains should be had been brought on from Batavia, should be cremated and the ashes forwarded to Italy. M. Festa, Consul for Italy, accordingly appointed a commission to examine into the proofs of identification of the remains, and this having been done, they were burnt on the 9th inst., and next morning the ashes were taken for benediction to the French Roman Catholic Church in the presence of M. Festa, Count Canevaro, and the officers of the Christoforo Colombo. High Mass was to be celebrated in the French Church on the 14th for the repose of the deceased patriot's soul.

A SIRDAR of Umritsur lately went to a tank to bathe, accompanied by a couple of domestic servants. He customarily put on a pair of golden bangles on his wrists, some ear and finger-rings, a necklace, &c., and some budmashes seeing these followed and watched him at a distance. When the Sirdar entered the water, the budmashes approached the spot, and beat and dispersed the servants, and then they overpowered and stunned the Sirdar with a few strokes from bludgeons; as he fainted, they easily took off the jewels and with the clothes also ran away. Subsequently the Sirdar's servants went to the tank armed, but found that the miscreants had gone, and the Sirdar was lying on the ground jewelless and insensible. The robbers, in order to get rid of the jewels, went to the nearest market and offered them for sale to the shroff, who, by a strange conjuncture of circumstances, was the vendor of the same to the outraged Sirdar, which he recognised He at once sent privately a message to the Police; meanwhile the robbery spread like wild fire, and confirmed the shroff's suspicion. The robbers were then secured.

THE exceedingly delicate regard, says the *Indian Mirror*, which our friends, the Jains, have for animal life, is no doubt very fine, but it has led to somewhat unexpected consequences. A Jain devotee, or Sarogi priest, is an unsavoury, oftentimes unapproachable, being. He never combs and seldom washes his head, because he must not molest the generations of animal life that can grow in the midst of the human hair alone. He must not cleanse or scrape his teeth, because, according to popular notions, in the neighbourhood of those important organs a variety of sentient beings are supposed to enjoy the pleasures of existence. He ties a stout piece of cloth round his mouth and nostrils lest in the process of speech and respiration any ill fated members of the living creation should be attracted into the fatal cavities of the human face. He allows no sinful interference with his bedding on the part of washermen and other unregenerates lest the highly agreeable objects of compassion end companionship, the fragrant race of animals, be in any way disturbed at their peaceful and industrious pursuits. The Sarogi which eats nothing that grows under the earth, such impious articles as potatoes, radishes, or bulbs of any kind, because he fears there may be small insects impalpable to the eye making their nests within these, and perdition come of eating a potato, so it is better that perdition be avoided than potato eaten. Nay, so scrupulous is the Jain Pharisee to protect animal life, that over a grain of sugar to feed an ant he will quarrel with his neighbours, and break any number of human heads, to save the tentacles of insects. Instead of honouring the Brahmin caste, the Jains feed and honour the *malis* or professional gardeners. They are dreadful usurers, and have by their reckless banking driven many families to ruin and many individuals to suicide."

THE *Eastborne Chronicle* says: "James Pierce, of Water-mill Cottage, Old Town, Eastborne, was presented by his wife with twins, who with the mother are doing well. They have one other child living. Mrs. Pierce was borne without arms, and was married to Mr. Pierce at Jedington Church about two and a-half years ago. She wears her wedding ring on her toe, and does all the housework with her feet with a dexterity that is surprising. How she will manage to nurse her twin babies is a problem yet to be solved."

THE Rev. G. P. Badger, D. C. L., has read a paper "On the Present Aspect of Mahometanism as a Religious System," in the course of which he said that inasmuch as the words Muhammadan and Muhammadism, with reference to their religion, were regarded with greater dislike by belivers in the Koran than the terms Papist and Popery by the members of the Roman Catholic Church, he should adopt throughout the more correct appellations Islam and Moslem. The first designated the religion of resignation or submission to God, the second one who professed that religion. What, then, was Islam? It was professedly the religion of the Koran in the same sense that Judaism was the religion of the old Testament; but, whereas the latter, in its outward form, was the work of many writers, the Koran is the work of an individual. He referred to the vast superiority of Christianity over Islam, and asked what was their duty as philanthropists and especially as Christians towards Moslems. The commands of Christ and our obligations as his followers alike demanded that they should endeavour to make them partakers in the same exalted privileges which they themselves enjoyed. Coming now to the question proposed, "How best to deal with Mahometanism?" he maintained, in the first place, that in addition to Christian zeal and charity, indomitable courage and unswerving faith, missionaries to the Moslems should be armed *cap-a-pis* with the best weapons for defending the inspiration, authenticity, and genuineness of the Bible; secondly, that a thorough knowledge of Arabic, of the Koran, of the Sunnah, or religious institutes of the Hadeth, or traditions, and of other standard works of Moslem theology, is indispensable. Such knowledge, he could testify from experience, would prove the missionary's best introduction to the Moslems of any country.

A MANDARIN, Ting Futai, cut off the ear of a military officer in Formosa for squeezing his soldiers' pay. A correspondent of the *Foochow Herald* mentions another case of more stringent severity. Shortly after his arrival in Formosa, Ting paid a visit to the fortifications at Takao, and finding that the defences were altogether incommensurate with the reported outlay, he quietly summoned the officer of works to Taiwanfu, and after a very brief investigation condemned the defaulting mandarin to decapitation—a sentence that was promptly carried out. In another instance, the captain of a company of soldiers, found guilty of embezzling his men's pay, was in an equally short space of time deprived of his head in like manner.

"WHO are missionaries?" asks a writer in the *Statesman*, and he replies to his own question—"In the neat church edifice at Kidderpore, one of the most attractive of the wall-tablets gives a brief account, well worth reading, of the man who first succeeded in opening up steam communication between England and India. It was no easy task. And only a rare perseverance, and years of often disappointed labour, love, and faith, at last accomplished it. If the truest mission is beneficence, and the best missionary is the largest worker and wisest producer of good, at home or abroad, was that man not a missionary to India? He was an Englishman. Thirty or forty years ago an enterprising merchant of Boston, U. S., sent shiploads of ice to Canton, Batavia, and Calcutta. Manifest as would seem to be the need and comfort, the benefit and blessing, of ice to the scorched and fever-stricken cities of the torrid zone, this benefactor, Frederick Tudor, told me that he made a sheer sacrifice of $20,000—sustained a dead loss of Rs. 40,000 before Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, &c., could be brought to take his ice. Like everything else, it had to *make its market* before it would cover costs of importation and pay the importer a moderate profit, for his trouble and risk, to say nothing of his good will to comfort thousands, or shall we say millions. The ice-missionary to India was an American. When in Transylvania a few years ago, I was for a time the guest of John Page, Esq., at Iyeres, some fifteen miles from the capital. He was a man of good estate, having come to possess two thousand acres or more of farms and vineyards, by his happy marriage to the Hungarian Countess Wesselyeni. I found this man's presence, counsel, and example a perennial fountain of good, and centre of light to all the country about him. He was indefatigable in his careful introduction of improved breeds of stock, in implements of agriculture, in vegetables and fruits, including the grape, and in the year-round dissemination of good. This agricultural missionary was, and is an Englishman. Long life to him. We tread on delicate ground when we come to ask the question whether we have no such missionaries to-day in our own neighbourhood, living in or near Calcutta. I think I could name more than one. I will only say here that I was set thinking about missionary producers of good, by seeing two or three bales of sail-cloth, or strong linen canvas, the first fruits of an effort on the part of a well known American merchant of Calcutta to utilize the waste flax, usually left to rot after the linseed it bears has been gathered and shipped to foreign ports. Linseed being one of the grand staples of Indian produce—so that, including transportation, its stalks can be had up country for eight annas a maund—is surely destined to supersede foreign flax in the Indian market, and to give occupation and a living to tens of thousands. Those of us who lately saw and examined the new linen canvas and belting, and the various specimens of well retted and heckled flax, at No. 4, Bankshall Street, require no name to be mentioned, in this connection, in order to give honor where honor is due."

IS music a necessary part of the education of a clergyman? was a subject debated in the Lower House of Convocation on the 27th of April, when Sir F. Gore Ouseley brought forward a motion that knowledge of church music should form an optional subject in the examination of candidates for the deaconate. The Archdeacon of Ely thought that musical knowledge should be more attended to in the schools of the upper classes, as it was now in primary ones. The Archdeacon of Salop said he was physically incompetent to sympathize with Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, but as the vicar of a rural parish he protested against doing anything that would increase the fashion of musical services, and he amused the House by reading an extract from a magistrate's letter to him, as Archdeacon, saying that he could not go to church with comfort because of those nasty "amens." For himself, he confessed that the singing of the responses after the Commandments was a serious annoyance, and he urged on the House the old-fashioned view of George Herbert as to a grave reading of the service.

THE *Examiner* says: The mania among English journalists to enter Parliament, appears to be spreading. It is now said that in the event of any vacancy in the representation of Leeds and Manchester, the literary conductors of the advanced Liberal journals in these cities are not so much desirous, as desired, to become candidates. In Edinburgh, there seems to be very little doubt that, as has been already hinted, Dr. Wallace, who has tasted the sweets and the bitters both of authorship and publicity, will be brought forward as a Whig candidate, and in fact the Whigs are said to be hesitating between him and a Mr. George Harrison, an Edinburgh merchant, and a Liberal of the old days. Dr. Wallace succeeded the late Mr. Alexander Russell in the editorship of the leading Scotch journal, the *Scotsman*.

Vanity Fair says: A West-end jeweller the other day endeavoured to tempt a gentleman to buy a piece of old-fashioned silver, and declared that it had been discovered in a particular field near a certain town. "Will you certify that in writing?" asked the gentleman. "Certainly, Sir," replied the tradesman. "Do so, and I will take the flagon." The tradesman wrote out and handed to him the required certificate, whereupon the customer pocketed certificate and flagon together, saying—"Thank you. I am lord of that manor. I am glad to receive my dues."

A WELL INFORMED evening paper in London tells (says *Vanity Fair*) a thrilling story. A painter in Liverpool has given himself up to the police there, confessing that he murdered a native of India named Dingy Wallah, at Calcutta, twenty years ago. The report describes how the prisoner went across the Hooghly in a boat with the deceased, how they quarrelled, and how the prisoner then stabbed Wallah and killed him. As he words "dingy-wallah" mean "boat-man," and as there are several thousand *dingy-wallahs* in Calcutta, the description is a little vague.

STRANGE INGRATITUDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just been reading an account of the Missionary Conference at Oxford, at which the first subject discussed was "The Church's Duty towards the Jews," which was introduced by the Bishop of Salisbury, who said "he for one was entirely ashamed to think he had done nothing towards the conversion of the Jews, and it appeared to him many of them were in the same case." Considering what the Jews have done for Bishops for ages past, it ought to be a matter of little wonder that he should be pricked to the heart and make a public confession of shame that he had done nothing for them.

CHRISTIAN.

THE GREAT UMBALLA DERBY SWEEP.

THIS was the largest lottery ever yet offered to the public, and the manner in which the whole of this heavy undertaking has been conducted reflects the highest credit upon the Honorary Secretary, Lieutenant J. G. Kinchant, of the 11th Hussars, to whose unwearied efforts and indefatigable energy this success is owing. This gentleman has for months past devoted all his spare time to the work, and no great has been the strain upon his resources that with ten clerks he has only just managed to clear each day's work by sunset in time for the out-going mails. The *modus operandi* has been as follows. Each letter with money enclosure, on its receipt has been opened by the Honorary Secretary in person; on the letter was noted the date of receipt, and the number of tickets allotted with the name of subscriber. This letter was then put in a pigeon hole with the alphabetical letter of the writer, and kept as a voucher for the correct number of name and ticket, in case of further reference being required, the printed ticket issued to the addressee being merely a voucher for the same.

The cash received during each day was remitted then and there to the Umballa branch of the Simla Bank, and thanks are due to the popular agent, Mr. F. D. Daly, for his care and attention. The receipts of the last few days were very large. On the 20th Rs. 11,750, on 21st Rs. 9,420, 22nd Rs. 12,120, 23rd Rs. 12,870, 24th and last day up to gun fire Rs. 11,000.

In a large undertaking like this there might be cause of dispute, and to prevent the least occasion for such, the following arrangements were made by Mr. Kinchant. Tin tickets were stamped with the numbers, and these placed in a public position at Messrs. Bell Hotson's rooms at Umballa, so that all could examine them and test their correctness; a large cask, somewhat resembling a monster churn, was fitted on to a stand, with a handle, which when turned caused the cask to revolve. Within the cask were two fans so constructed as to separate the tickets, and cause them to be well mixed up. In a bag were placed the names of each horse entered for the Derby amounting to 248 in number, the field making 249, and two gentlemen present were then asked to officiate; one drew a number from the cask, the other the name of a horse from the bag, the Secretary noting this down against the happy man who was the drawer. By giving all the horses entered it was considered next to impossible for any dissatisfaction to be felt, as where for instance the Field turned out last year to be by no means an outsider, although the labour was much increased, 9 p. m. was the hour at which this important drawing commenced, and it was daylight before it was concluded. Two officers were selected as Supervising Committee, Captains Leaven, R. H. A., and Thacker, and these names will conclusively guarantee the fair and the correct working of the most important part to many of this great Sweep.

It was a cheerful sight to witness the anxious countenances of the throng in the rooms. As each horse was drawn a thrill of hope, to be succeeded by a feeling of disappointment, as other names were called opposite each entry, were a study for a painter. This would have formed a fine opening for one of Frith's best character studies. No Derby day ever exceeded last night for the varied expression of pleasure or pain evinced by the spectators, all more or less interested in the drawing. The first prize was a fortune itself, and it is rarely that Dame Fortune ever in so short a time showers such golden smiles on the fortunate recipients of her favours.

In concluding, we think the perseverance shown by Mr. Kinchant deserves some tribute of acknowledgment by the public, alike from the successful and unsuccessful, for he did his best for all. As this highly meritorious young officer we believe leaves with his regiment shortly for England, a piece of plate or cup handsome enough to grace a mess table would be only an appropriate act of acknowledgment for such services, and would serve to recall to him in future years, the largest and most successful Derby Sweep ever brought out in India.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE SWEEP.—Most of us are interested in upwards of two lakhs of rupees in the Umballa Derby Sweep. Newspaper offices were in a state of siege all Friday by enquirers anxious to know the result of the drawing. The cause of the delay in sending the telegram was an interruption between Agra and Umballa. The Sweep was drawn on Thursday night, the news of the drawing only got to the Telegraph Office in Calcutta about five o'clock on Friday afternoon, and was not sent out thence till many hours after to the newspapers offices. For the consumption of how many pegs is not this delay responsible? Men of an excitable temperament, with a lakh in prospect, could settle to no work. They passed their time between the Jerusalem, the Great Eastern, and the nearest newspaper office. And after all for what? In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of each thousand, disappointment, as the published list shows. Before another week is over, we shall all know who is the lucky man, and HE was asked now which horses I would soonest select for the first three prizes, I should place them thus. Brown Prince, Chamant, Sirachino. But then I am no prophet, it must be remembered.—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY.

THE s. s. Chiltern, 1,304 tons, Captain S. P. Briscoe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gibraltar. (April 18 h) via Port Said, Suez, and Aden, with a telegraph cable.

HIGH COURT CHAMBERS.—Sir Charles Sargent sat in chambers at the High Court for about an hour yesterday to dispose of emergent business only. Nothing of public interest transpired.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall at Poona on Monday, the 11th day of June, at midday.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—Dinshaw Pestonjee Bathe appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a summons against Mr. C B Buneviale, charging him with defamation. The summons was made returnable on the 12th proximo.

THE S. S. India has been unavoidably delayed, and will not sail till six o'clock on Thursday (to-morrow) afternoon. Passengers are requested to be on board not later than half past five. The Co.'s steam launch will be in attendance at the Carnac Bunder during the afternoon.

A STRAIT JACKET WANTED.—A correspondent asks—"Are the police aware of a lunatic who has just taken up his abode in Meadow Street, near the Currency Office, and disturbs his neighbours in the early hours by blowing a horn? He is not content with giving out one or two rousing fanfaronades, but the idiot indulges in his diabolical sport for an hour or two together. Perhaps his lungs are congested by this time through this mad and midnight exercise; if so, his sober and peaceful neighbours may calculate upon their rest being now undisturbed."

A BOY MURDERED AT SHOLAPORE AS A SACRIFICE.—Last week a boy was murdered at Sholapore in a well as a sacrifice to induce springs of water into a well which was under digging by one Appa wullud Bappoo Tailee. It appears that an astrologer suggested to Bappoo Tailjee that by offering a human sacrifice the well will be blessed with a large spring of water; upon this, a boy named Sorling Appa wullud Rama Appa, about twelve years of age, was thrown into the well by two Mahars, who afterwards threw a large stone on his head. The boy died immediately. His body was taken out from the well and placed in the jungle. We understand that five persons have been already arrested by the police, as being implicated in this most heinous crime.—*Poona Observer.*

FORGERY.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes: "Another trial for forgery is progressing in Agra. It goes to show how regardless some men are of consequences; they will brave any danger, and do not appear to care a straw for any punishment which may be inflicted on them, so long as they can get money. I learn that certain persons entered into a compact to procure money from a certain banker in Bombay by means of a forged hoondee. One of them was acquainted with a wealthy seth at Muthra, and knowing where his agents were, forged a hoondee for Rs. 2,000 purporting to be written by the seth in his own favour on a Bombay firm. Having completed the plan, they went to Bombay, and presented the forged hoondee to the banker there. The gomashta of this banker having his suspicions, told them that he had no objection to pay the money, only he would like to make enquiries first. He wrote to the firm at Agra and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy re-elected members of the local committee of inspection. This was seconded by Mr. John Ryan, and put to the meeting, and carried by show of hands unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP.

This sweep was drawn last evening. There were 411 tickets taken at Rs. 5 each,—Rs. 2,055. After deducting expenses, the first prize was Rs. 1,186; 2nd, Rs. 445; and 3rd, Rs. 149. The following drew horses:—

No.	Drawer.	Horse.
221	R. T. Middleton	Strachino.
369	M. A. J.	Collingbourne.
399	The old Wasp's Stieg	Brown Prince.
374	J. S. Waike	Altyre.
248	Box and Cox	Fontainbleau.
295	Sholapore Confederacy	The Field.
248	W. C. Collins	Warren Hastins.
162	H. J. Rustomjee	Tantalus.
79	G. Gurnett	Chevron.
28	Brown and Co.	Grey Friar.
139	Homejeebhoy	Atlantic Cable.
95	"Duffer"	Massawell.
124	W. Cavill	Touchet.
107	Arthur	Bay Athol.
252	Mustapha	Silvio.
233	Long Trumpy	Lady Golibghtly.
329	A	Pellegrino.
2	Scoharris	Leopold.
368	Maudie	Il Diavolistore.
16	Col. C. C. Anderson	Plunger.
314	Bob	Thund-rstone.
211	Robert Bell	Chamant.
220	H. G. Rowell	Rosbach.
287	Doctor	Rob Roy.
45	L. Steffenoni	Morier.
270	John Maxwell	Hidalgo.
240	Old Pops	Clovis.
41	Rangoon Confederacy	Hyndland.
406	G. W. Read	Monk.
328	C	Actæon.

THE GAEKWAR AT NOWSAREE.

For some days past, young Syajeerao, with Her Highness Ranee Jumnabaee and little Tarabaee, have been passing the hot season in Nowsaree. Sir T. Madhavrao, whom important business had detained at Baroda, joined them on the 22nd inst. On the following day a public reception was held to express the gratification of the inhabitants of Nowsaree at the royal visit to their city. A large *marqui* had been erected in the open near the "Nenase Well" for the interesting proceedings of the day. It was decorated from one end to the other with festoons of flowers and banneroles, and with small triumphal arches. In the middle a space, about 40 feet square, was railed off for the exhibition of gymnastic exercises by the boys of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir School. To the west was placed a handsome couch for the young Maharaj, with chairs on the right hand for the Dewan and his Deputy, and a screened off apartment for Ranee Jumnabaee on the left. To the north were placed benches for the boys and girls of the different schools; and on the south were ranged chairs for the accommodation of subscribers to the reception fund and others. The day was observed as a public holiday in the city. By 4 p. m., the boys and girls of the different schools, numbering in all about 1,025 who,—preceded by a band playing—had marched to the *marqui* in little regiments, each under its distinctive school flag, were seated in their proper places. A quarter of an hour later Sir T. Madhavrao arrived and was received with cheers The Maharaja and Ranee Jumnabaee, with their suite, arrived at 5 p. m. and were welcomed with cheers and other manifestations of joy,—which were followed by the firing of a salute, for which latter purpose special arrangements had been made. Three girls of the Sir Jamsetjee School then came forward and placed garlands of flowers round the necks of young Sayajeerao, Sir T. Madhavrao, and little Tarabaee. A small beautiful carpet, worked by some of the girls, was then shown to the Maharaja and his Dewan, and was finally presented to Ranee Jumnabaee. On her welcoming the Maharaja to Nowsaree were sung by the girls; and a scene from the Merchant of Venice was enacted by boys of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir School. After gymnastic exercises performed by the boys of the same school, and after recitations and songs given by other boys, the Maharaja and Tarabaee distributed prizes to the boys and girls respectively. Mr. Sorabjee, late head master of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir School, addressed the assembly; after which presents of fruits and sweetmeats, on behalf of the inhabitants, were made to the Maharaja. The proceedings terminated at a late hour with the customary distribution of *pan-soparee*, rose-water, and bouquets.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above company was held at the offices No. 1, Ballard Street, on Saturday, the 26th instant, for the purpose of electing two members of the local committee of inspection in accordance with clause 78 of the articles of association. There was a fair attendance of European and native shareholders. Mr. Wm. Peel (Peel, Hughes and Co.) the chairman of the company having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said before calling on the meeting to nominate such members as they might propose, he would like for the information of those present to review what had been done in furtherance of the objects of the company and the position in which matters now stood. They had purchased a site of about 52,000 square yards, at a reasonable rate, and in a good position, adjoining the DeLisle Road. The buildings were principally complete and handed over by the contractors (Messrs. Jones and Co.) in June last. They are built throughout of rubble masonry, faced with khaukli stone, and bound by stone headers for purposes of solidity. The average thickness of the walls is 2 ft. 6 in. The building consists of a ground floor and two stories The area of the carding room or ground floor may be said to be 240 by 100 feet. Above this is the second storey of carding, and winding rooms, and above this again the room for mule spindles only and an extra reeling room. The blowing room is separated from the main building by double iron doors and is throughout fireproof. The engine house, boiler house, and chimney are at the eastern section of stone work; the latter is 150 feet high and lined with firebrick. Much attention had been given to the construction of the tanks so as to ensure an unfailing supply of pure water. The arches are semicircular facing inwards so as to give the greatest strength with least cost. They are divided into hot and cold water tanks, and have concrete bottoms. The Company had a year's experience of evaporation and find it to be about 3 feet, and they anticipate the arrangements made will practically prevent any loss. They have, however, very little, if any, Vehar water. The tanks are of an average depth of 14 feet and both the buildings and tanks have been designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architect, Mr. Goodridge. As regards the engines, boilers, and machinery the engines are now fitted up and have made a good trial start; they have been supplied by Messrs. Wolstenholme Rye and Co., and are a pair of compound engines, the high cylinder 22 inches in diameter, the low 44, with a stroke of 3 feet. The boilers are by Messrs. Galloway and Sons, and are 28 feet long by 7 feet 6 inches diameter, and are fitted with steel flues and their patent tubes. The blowing room contains preparation for 35,000 spindles and in the card room there is the preparation for 35,000 spindles, ready for spinning, and provision made for an additional 10,000 mule spindles and 8,000 throstles in course of erection. In the throstles room this number of spindles is being fitted up, and in the top room there are 10,000 mule spindles completely ready for immediate running and 10,000 in course of erection. The 20,000 mule spindles are by Messrs. Platt Bro. and the 8,000 throstles by Messrs. Howard and Bullough of Accrington. This board in England, whom one of our committee (Mr. Carroll) has seen and written of personally, regret the delay in giving delivery of the engines and machinery, but it has been from losses at sea and causes over which they had no control, and they are glad that these are now things of the past, and that shareholders can now look forward to soon reaping the benefit of their undertaking. The erection of all the machinery has been under the personal superintendence of Mr. Dunkerly whose fourteen years' experience in this country is a guarantee as to the quality of the work. The company has now a fair prospect of success before them from the fact that the price of cotton is now on a reasonable basis, the cost of production as the result of greater skill on the part of the operatives is less, the machinery has the latest improvements and is by the best makers, and although the demand is at the moment dull, it may be fairly said to be up to the average notwithstanding the great increase in the number of mills, which misled many people into thinking mills were being overdone.

Mr. James Greaves said he had been over the mill, and although his experience was wide in the matter of cotton mills, he considered he had never seen a better arranged mill, both in regard to the building, machinery and plants. He (Mr. Greaves) was glad to see the Parsi, Dinshaw Manockjee and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy re-elected members of the local committee of inspection. This was seconded by Mr. John Ryan, and put to the meeting, and carried by show of hands unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Mr. J. M. Maclean presided, and the other members present were Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Dr. Blaney, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

THE DESICCATOR.

Another petition was submitted from inhabitants of Cammatteepoora (some hundreds of whom besieged the Municipal offices) against the continuance of the working of the desiccating machine in its present position. They materialise as follows:—"The effluvia given off by it embitters our very existence in the locality," and they prayed the Council to "pity us and not make experiments with the health of the poor."

Mr. Rugoonath Khote called attention to the fact that a large deputation of inhabitants of Cammatteepoora were below, and suggested that a few should be called in and informed of the result of the Council's consideration of the matter.

The Municipal Commissioner said the machine might often be visited when there was no smell, but when he went there on the previous morning, unexpectedly, he experienced a very offensive smell indeed.

The Chairman said he had driven round in the direction of the machine that morning, and had discovered where it was situated from the smell, which was most offensive, pungent, and penetrating. He (the Chairman) called attention to a paragraph in a report by Dr. Weir, the Health Officer on the subject, in which it was stated that there was very little sale to be found for the ash produced by the machine in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and an obstruction to its sale would be offered by the cost of removal elsewhere.

Dr. Blaney said it was not a question of cost but of expediency and public health. They were bound to dispose of the night-soil in some way, and this was one of the methods proposed for that purpose.

The Chairman supposed the object of desiccating the night-soil was to make a saleable article of it, and that if no sale could be found for it, that was an objection to the machine.

Dr. Blaney thought that before this system was proposed to be abandoned, a substitute should be devised.

The Chairman said the alternative was of course a regular drainage scheme.

Sir F. Souter said he believed, from inquiries he had made, that the present machine in its present position was a very great nuisance.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen thought the machine might be removed to the Flats.

After some further conversation, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, seconded by Dr. Blaney—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to call on the Health Officer to inquire and report as to the best site to remove the desiccator to, and that in the meantime the working of the machine be stopped."

The leading members of the deputation were called in and informed of the result of the discussion.

A NUISANCE.

Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote called attention to a nuisance existing near the railway crossing in the Queen's Road, on the way to Malabar Hill. He said he experienced an offensive smell there near

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